

arranged in a nearly flat ring, as in *Ichthyosaurus*, but form the basal segment of an elongated cone, as in the eyes of some birds. The vertebræ are short and deeply biconcave. The neural arch is articulated to the centrum. One trunk-vertebra measures 85 millims. in width, 38 millims. in length on the floor of the neural canal, and 21 millims. between the centres of the two rib-articular faces of the same side. The length of the entire animal was about 8 or 9 feet. The remains at present known are all in the museum of Yale College.

This reptile may be called *Sauranodon natans*, and the order it represents Sauranodonta. This genus bears a similar relation to the Ichthyosaurs that *Pteranodon* does to the true Pterodactyls; and it is interesting to find the two highly specialized forms preserved in the same region.

The geological horizon of the Sauranodontidæ, so far as now known, is in the Jurassic, immediately below the *Atlantosaurus*-beds. The accompanying fossils are *Anmonites* and *Belemnites*, showing more distinctly marine deposits, which may be called the *Sauranodon*-beds.—*Amer. Journ. Sci. & Arts*, January 1879.

Yale College, New Haven, Dec. 27, 1878.

Notice of a Tetrarhynchus.

Prof. Leidy stated that in the *Remora*, or Sucker, from our coast, presented this evening by Mr. Holbrook, he had found a curious parasite. This was enclosed in a compressed oval cyst, pearly white, thick-walled, and about half an inch long, tightly adherent to the intestine of the fish. The cyst contained a flask-shaped translucent whitish sac, which was feebly contractile, and furnished at the narrow end with two minute papillæ, which were slowly protruded and retracted. Within this sac-worm, coiled up about the centre, was an opaque white worm or scolex, which proved to be a *Tetrarhynchus*. Removed and extended it measured 7 lines long, and was divisible about equally into a broad anterior body portion, and a posterior narrow tail-like portion. The head was formed of a pair of obcordate bothria inclined from each other. Four long tortuous proboscides extended through the body and projected from the head. The projecting portions were successively elongated and shortened by eversion and inversion, and were armed with recurved hooks. The hooks extended within half the length of the proboscides, and, as they were everted and inverted, appeared like the streaming of liquid through narrow tubes. The tortuous proboscides at the bottom were continuous with as many elliptical pedestals placed at the back part of the body. The tail, about half the width of the body, was not segmented, but exhibited a disposition to assume this condition. The end was slightly tapering, and occupied by a bell-shaped sinus, opening externally, and alternately contracting and expanding. The interior of the sinus was lined, and its mouth thickly furnished with non-vibratile cilia. The species appeared to be undescribed, and was named *Tetrarhynchus tenuicaudatus*.—*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* Oct. 15, 1878.